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On the STATISTICAL PROGRESS of the KINGDOM of ITALY.

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[Read before the Statistical Society, 20th March, 1866.]

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I.—General Description of the Kingdom of Italy.

ITALY, if taken in its fullest extent, as claimed by recent Italian writers, may be considered to comprise the whole of the Peninsula, which lies between the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, bounded on the north by the immense semicircle of the Alps, as well as the different islands which surround it and naturally belong to it by locality and population.

The length of the Peninsula from Mont Blanc to Cape Spartivento is 1,240 kilometres = 771 English miles.

The Kingdom of Italy now includes the greater part of this territory. In the statistical tables the similar facts relating to the Venetian and Roman provinces as well as to the other parts of Italy under foreign dominion, are generally given for comparison.

The geographical position of Italy affords it singular advantages, lying between 47° and 36°; its northern provinces yield the same class of products as the central parts of France, whilst in the south,

and especially in the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, tropical productions abound.

No very great rivers traverse Italy. The Po in the north and the Volturno in the south are the most considerable in their fertilizing effects on the country they pass through. But the numerous streams which descend from the mountains might easily be, and in many districts are, most profitably employed in the irrigation of the soil.

The long extent of sea coast, however (amounting to 5,400 kilometres = 3,356 miles), and the numerous harbours to be found in it have led to an amount of coasting trade which supplies the want of internal navigation. Some of the largest cities and towns are situated on the sea coast.

The Italians expect much from the position of their country, lying as it does on the way from Great Britain to her eastern possessions, and are sanguine in their belief that a great trade with the East will spring up in a brief period by the opening of the canal through the Isthmus of Suez.

They are consequently making the most earnest efforts to perfect the railway communication to Brindisi on the Adriatic shore, and the magnificent and arduous work of piercing the tunnel through Mount Cenis, is undertaken by the Italian Government with the view of making the line complete by way of Paris to the port on the Adriatic which is most convenient for Egypt. Other routes are designed by way of the St. Gothard to connect the railway system with Switzerland and the Rhine, and by the Splugen and Septimer Passes with the Danube. A most important report has just been issued by a commission, under the presidency of S. Corrente, appointed to consider the relative advantages of the several Alpine routes.

The mineral riches of Italy have hitherto been but little developed. In a short time, however, projected roads or railways will penetrate into various parts of the Appennines, and facilitate the extraction and transport of their long buried treasures.

In selecting some of the more striking national features from official or private statistics, I feel the great difficulty of the task. I can only give the most brief summary under each prominent head, and must even then leave a multitude of interesting questions without the least notice, referring the members to the large mass of statistical documents with which our library has been enriched by the Italian Government, through the kindness of Dottore Pietro Maestri. The other works to which I have had recourse have been the "*Annuario Statistico Italiano*" (prepared by that gentleman and S. Corrente, the other Italian Delegate to the Berlin Congress); the "*Annuario di Economia Sociale e di Statistica del Regno d'Italia*," by P. Duprat and A. Gicca, and one or two other works.

The Kingdom of Italy is constituted thus :—

1. The Old States of Sardinia, to which King Victor Emanuel II succeeded on the abdication of his father, 23rd March, 1849.

2. By the treaty of Villa Franca, 11th July, 1859, and the peace of Zurich, 10th November, 1859, he obtained Lombardy, part of the Papal States, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena.

3. The Grand Duchy of Tuscany was annexed by decree of 22nd March, 1860.

4. The Marches, Umbria, and the Two Sicilies were added to the Kingdom 17th December, 1860, the last great accession being in great measure the fruits of the genius and daring enterprise of the great patriot, Garibaldi.

The King was proclaimed King of Italy by vote of the Italian Parliament, 17th March, 1861.

II.—Weights and Measures.

The *metric system* of weights and measures is the only legal one throughout the kingdom, and was so established by the law of 29th June, 1861.

In the Sardinian States it had been in force since 1850. In Lombardy the law of 15th September, 1859, declared that it should be legal from 1st January, 1861. In Modena it was decreed in 1849, but not brought into general use. In Romagna, 8th October, 1859. In Emilia, 15th September, 1860. In Tuscany, 11th January, 1860, by decree of the Provisional Government. In the Marches and Umbria, 10th and 24th November, 1860.

Consequently all the weights and measures given in the statistical tables are in metrical quantities and values, the Italian lira being the same as the French franc, say 25 = 1*l*.

In order to facilitate the understanding of these values, I give the following equivalents most in use :—

<i>English and French.</i>		<i>French and English.</i>	
<i>Length—</i>			
1 mile	= 1·609 kilometres	1 kilometre	= ·6214 mile
1 yard	= ·914 metre	1 metre	= 1·904 yard
<i>Surface—</i>			
1 square mile	= { 2·59 square kilo- metres	1 square kilo- metre	} = ·3863 square mile
1 „ yard	= ·836 metre	1 square metre	= 1·196 „ yards
1 acre	= ·4047 hectare	1 hectare	= 2·471 acres
<i>Capacity—</i>			
1 pint	= ·5679 litre	1 litre	= 1·761 pint
1 bushel	= ·3635 hectolitre	1 hectolitre	= 2·751 bushels
1 qr. (8 bushels)	= 2·9078 „	1 „	= 22·01 imperial gals.
<i>Weight—</i>			
1 lb. avoirdupois (7,000 grains)	} = ·4536 kilogram	1 kilogram	= { 2·2046 lbs. avoirdupois pois
1 ton		1,000 kilograms	
	= 1016·04 kilograms		= { 9843 ton avoirdupois

III.—*Statistical Department of the Kingdom of Italy.*

The Statistical Department was organised in connection with the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, by Royal Decrees of 9th October, 1861, and 3rd July, 1862.

It applies to the whole kingdom. In every Secretariat of the Provincial Governments, General Intendences, or Prefectures, a permanent statistical bureau is appointed, with a chief secretary and other employés according to the population of the different provinces, and a certain number of supernumeraries to be engaged for temporary work.

In each commune is a statistical committee, elected by the communal council, or, in default of election, nominated by the provincial council, and varying in number from nine members in cities of 60,000 inhabitants or more, to three in communes of less than 6,000 inhabitants.

The duties of the General Statistical Department are to prepare and see carried out, regulations and instructions for all the statistics required and which are not specially provided for in the duties of the other Ministries; to collect, examine, correct, and compile the statistical reports for the whole kingdom, and see to the clearness and accuracy of the publication of them; to compare the reports of the other Ministries with the direct results so obtained, and thus ensure the uniformity and correctness of the official statistics before they are delivered to the Chambers.

A statistical council consisting of a president and eight members was appointed to aid in the efficient working of the above regulations, and in like manner the provincial committees aid the local authorities. At the present time the Director of Italian Statistics is Dr. Pietro Maestri, who so ably represented the Italian Government at the last Statistical Congress at Berlin, whom we have the honour to include amongst our honorary foreign members, and whose valuable publications and patriotic labours demonstrate his peculiar fitness for his important office.

To this department has been confided the task of making arrangements for the Meeting of the International Statistical Congress to be held at Florence in the autumn of this year, and his Majesty, King Victor Emanuel II, has by Royal Decrees of 25th January last, appointed a Superior Commission under the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, to prepare the programme and make the other necessary arrangements, and further in order to mark the interest which he takes in studies of so much importance to the union and prosperity of nations has nominated his eldest son Prince Humbert of Savoy, Prince of Piedmont, to be the President of the Congress.

IV.—*Territory.*

The territorial extension and the proportion of productive and unproductive surface is not yet very clearly defined. The Report of the Royal Commission in June, 1862, appointed to equalize the bases of the land taxes, and which includes the labours of the Sub-Commission for determining the survey divisions for the purposes of the census, shows that the Commission had availed itself of all the sources of information likely to furnish correct data. Statistical and military archives, the writings of private individuals, and official documents, maps, &c., had all been laid under contribution for the different provinces. But these do not constitute a uniform survey. In giving the following results, therefore, without the marginal reference to the authorities who furnished them, they can only be taken as approximations until a more trustworthy and complete report is made on actual mensuration. (Appendix, Table I.—Territory of Italy.)

Mr. L. S. Sackville West, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, at Florence, in his very interesting report on the statistics of Italy, states the superficies of the fifty-nine departments as 25,561,729 hectares, of which 3,969,279 are composed of mountains, rivers, roads, and cities; the remaining 21,592,450 hectares are divided amongst 4,153,645 proprietors, less than 6 hectares to each. In Piedmont, Sicily, and Naples, property in land is the most broken up, less so in Lombardy, Emilia, and Umbria, and it is very much concentrated in Tuscany and the Romagna.

The net income from the above is estimated at 1,008,000,000 frs., or 51·3 per hectare (= about 18s. 6d. per English acre).

Landed property pays taxes and imposts to the amount of 170,717,000 frs., giving an average tax of 7·90 frs. per hectare (about 2s. 6d. per acre).

If the provincial and communal charges are not taken into account, it will be found that the taxation on the income from land is as follows: in Piedmont one-tenth, Lombardy over one-seventh, Modena one-ninth, Parma one-seventh, Tuscany one-eleventh, Romagna one-tenth, Marches one-eleventh, Umbria one-tenth, Naples over one-ninth, and Sicily one-eleventh.

The landed property in Italy is burdened with charges and mortgages to the enormous amount of 4,694,500,000 frs., or 188,000,000*l.* Each hectare, which is represented by a capital of 1,167 frs., is mortgaged on an average to the amount of 217·41 frs., thus about one-fifth of the whole landed property of the kingdom is under mortgage.

V.—*Population.*

Various estimates have been made of the population of Italy up to the end of 1859, before the union of the new States. But as the

census of the population was taken on the night of the 1st January, 1862, for the whole of the new kingdom, it will be better to commence with this authentic statement. The following table shows the ascertained number of inhabitants in each province, the superficies in square kilometres, and the number of inhabitants to each square kilometre. The territorial divisions are somewhat different from those into which the kingdom was distributed before 1859, which would increase the difficulty of making any comparison with former estimates. Of the 59 provinces, 26 only remained with the same limits as before. The other 33 were either entirely reconstituted or in some way modified.

The previous surveys also appear to have been of very unequal value, some carefully and in the northern provinces accurately made, and others contradictory and doubtful, especially in the southern provinces of the kingdom.

No doubt before the next census, new surveys will be completed throughout the country. (Appendix, Table II.)

The total population was very nearly 21,777,000 on 257,082 square kilometres of territory = 99,312 English square miles, showing a density of population of 88 inhabitants per square kilometre, or 219 per English square mile.

Lombardy appears the most densely peopled, having 134 inhabitants per square kilometre, then the Romagna 104, Piedmont and Liguria 103, after the cession of Nice with its 2,755 kilometres and 122,362 inhabitants. Sardinia is by far the most thinly peopled, having only 24 inhabitants to the square kilometre.

In density of population Italy amongst the nations of Europe is only exceeded by Belgium, the Netherlands, and Great Britain.

To the totals of the new kingdom there is added in the *Annuario Statistico Italiano*, the estimated population of other parts of Italy which are under foreign dominion, including the Roman Provinces, Venice, the District of Mantua, Trieste, Istria, and Gorizia, the Cisalpine parts of the Tyrol and Switzerland, Nice, Corsica, Malta, Monaco, and San Marino. The Roman Provinces and Venice alone would add (2,976,218) very nearly three millions of inhabitants, and 35,672 square kilometres of territory, and with the remainder gives a total estimated territory of 333,768 square kilometres, and 26,633,000 inhabitants.

The rate at which the population increases can only be properly estimated when the registers of births, deaths, emigration, and immigration are carefully kept up on the same plan throughout the kingdom. It would not therefore be prudent to attach too much importance to estimates made over different periods of years in the separate States before their union. It may suffice to say that the best computations before 1859, gives a rate of increase of about 55 per cent.,

Sicily being the highest '88 per cent., and Parma and Piacenza almost stationary, '01 per cent.

Calculated upon the annual movement of the population since 1st January, 1862, the estimated population of the Kingdom of Italy on the 1st January, 1863, would be 21,929,000, and on 1st January, 1864, 22,105,000, of whom 11,062,000 were males, and 11,043,000 females.

At the same rate of increase, on the average of the two years, the number of inhabitants on 1st January, 1866, would be 22,386,000, the estimated rate of increase being '64 per cent. per annum.

Population of Towns.—The Kingdom of Italy is divided into 7,720 communes, the town population of which in some places, especially in Tuscany, is very different from that of the commune, and both should be stated for comparison.

The communes, which on 1st January, 1862, had more than 100,000 inhabitants were—

	Population.	
	Town.	Commune.
Naples	418,968	447,065
Turin	180,520	204,715
Milan	196,109	196,109
Palermo	167,625	194,463
Genoa	127,986	137,986
Florence	114,363	114,363
Bologna	89,850	109,395
Messina	62,024	103,324

There were 9 communes of between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants, 62 from 20,000 to 50,000, and 71 from 15,000 to 20,000.

The population of the Kingdom of Italy is not very far below that of England and Wales. But the difference in the density of population in the chief towns is very remarkable. In the middle of the year 1866, the Registrar-General computes the number of inhabitants in—

London as	3,067,536
Liverpool	484,337
Manchester	358,855
Birmingham	335,798
Leeds	228,187
Sheffield	218,257

All much larger than the city of Turin, the capital of Italy.

There is reason to hope that at the next census a more minute enquiry will be completed as to the ages, the conjugal condition, and especially the occupation of the people in the different provinces,

since the present meagre information is quite insufficient to solve the many important problems in vital statistics connected with the growth and prosperity of a great nation.

In fact provisions for a more accurate registration has already been made by a Rôyal Decree dated 31st December, 1864.

VI.—*Registry of Population.*

The effect of the census, taken 31st December, 1861, was naturally to show the need of a better registry of the movement of the whole population, and a Royal Decree, dated 31st December, 1864, provided such a registry.

It required that a register in the form given should be made and kept up by the syndics and golfalonieri, assisted by the communal councils and the local statistical committees.

The census of 31st December, 1861, corrected and completed by the changes which had occurred up to 1st January, 1865, was to be the basis of the new registry. After that date, the registry would contain every change in the condition of persons, families, and the population, by births, deaths, marriages, or by change of residence, which latter had to be declared both to the syndic of the commune, which the individual, whether native or foreigner, left, and to which he removed.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, was charged with the duty of issuing the proper regulations for preparing, keeping up, and revising such registry.

The various regulations, sixty-three in number, provide for a very minute and complete register; and the form given shows for every family the name, relationship of each member of the family, profession, place and date of birth, whether single, married, or widower; date of moving into the commune, place of legal domicile, of present and last residence, of proposed change of residence, of leaving the commune, of date of death, and of any change in the civil condition of the individual.

These regulations are accompanied by a circular to the prefects, pointing out the utility and importance of accuracy in such a register, and that none but those who fear the course of justice, could imagine that such inquiries, meant for the public good, would interfere in any way with the true liberty of the subject.

If such registers be carefully kept for a few years, and a census taken at regular intervals, every information that could be desired relative to the vital statistics of the country, will be available to the statesman.

VII.—*Movement of the Population.*

In 1862, the total results may be stated as follows:—Marriages, 176,897; births, 833,054; deaths, 681,212.

Marriages.—The marriages were in—

		Per 1,000 Inhabitants.
Town communes (above 6,000 inhabitants)	54,503	8.21
Rural „	122,394	8.09
Total	176,897	8.12

Relative to the different provinces, the ratio of marriages in every 1,000 of the population may be stated as follows:—

Piedmont and Liguria.....	8.09	Umbria	6.07
Lombardy.....	8.09	Tuscany	8.53
Parma and Piacenza	7.45	Neapolitan provinces	8.44
Modena, Reggio, and Massa	8.10	Sicily.....	8.33
Romagna	7.57	Sardinia	8.27
The Marches	6.58	Total	8.12

If the assumed rate be taken at 1,000 per month, February would show the highest number 1,716, then November 1,470, and the lowest would be July 650, and December 644.

Births.—Of 833,054 births, 428,922 are males, and 404,132 females, being 106 to 100.

Parma and Piacenza shows the highest rate of male births, being 112.5 to 100, and Sicily the lowest, 104.5 to 100.

The town populations show the highest rate of births, being 4.1 per cent. of the total inhabitants, and rural 3.7 per cent., total 3.83 per cent.

In regard to fecundity of population, Sicily shows the highest, 4.28 per cent. of the total inhabitants, and Umbria the least, 3.34 per cent.

Dividing the number of births by that of marriages, the town communes give 5.01 per cent., and the rural 4.58 per cent., mean for the whole kingdom, 4.71 per cent. By this rule the Marches show the highest rate, 5.59 per cent., and Piedmont the lowest, 4.39 per cent.

Deaths.—The deaths in the whole kingdom, 681,212, were 351,890 males and 329,322 females, 106.85 to 100, a little more than the ratio of births; Lombardy showing the highest proportion, 108.7, and Tuscany the lowest, 102.6 to 100.

Averaging 1,000 in each month, August has the highest rate, 1,148, and April the lowest, 849.

In town populations the rate of mortality was 3.37 per cent., in the rural communes 3.02 per cent., total 3.13 per cent.

The duration of human life in Italy can hardly be ascertained

without reference to the ages of the population, and I should hesitate to accept the mean duration, 26·2 years, or the probable lifetime, 31·9 years, deduced by this single year's experience for Italy, as correct. By this method England would give for the former 41·2 years, and the latter 47·1; and France 37·75 years, and 38·8 years respectively, placing Italy low.

Increase of the Population.—The result of this single year would show an increase in the town population of ·76 per cent., and in the rural ·68 per cent., total ·70 per cent.; Sicily being the highest, 1·40 per cent., and Parma and Piacenza the lowest, ·20 per cent.

On the whole there seems reason to conclude that whether from poorly remunerated labour, or the difficulty of maintaining families, the rural population showed fewer marriages and fewer births in proportion than the town populations, a subject, considering the large number of the agricultural population in Italy, well worthy of the attention of the philanthropist and the statesman.

VIII.—*Army.*

Without entering at all into political questions, I think it might be admitted that the army of Italy, relative to its extent of territory and the number of the population, would for some years after the union, be expected to be comparatively large. The kingdom of Italy is not even yet recognised by all the Governments of Europe; and there are still influences at work and hopes ready to be revived at the slightest signs of weakness, which in a newly formed kingdom may be assumed by the Government, to require an exhibition of military force which would otherwise in times of settled peace be considered a heavy drain on the resources of the country.

The effective strength of the army for 1865, gives a total of 13,276 officers and 209,045 troops of all arms, being 222,321 for the peace establishment, and 14,762 officers, 365,038 troops of all arms, with a reserve of 115,000 men, making a total of 494,800 men for the war establishment.

By a royal decree of January, 1862, the organisation of the standing army showed a much higher number divided into six corps d'armée:—

	Men.
Total infantry	227,796
„ cavalry	16,920
„ artillery and train	40,586
	<hr/>
	285,302

which with fourteen legions of carabinieri, or gendarmes, under the orders of the Minister of War, 18,461 men, and a staff of 210 men, brings the total of the army of Italy up to close upon 304,000 men.

Marriages.—The marriages were in—

		Per 1,000 Inhabitants.
Town communes (above 6,000 inhabitants)	54,503	8·21
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first-class, 60 lieutenants of first-class, 90 lieutenants of second-class, and 150 sub-lieutenants.

The marines consisted of two regiments, comprising 192 officers and 5,688 soldiers.

At the commencement of 1864, the navy is stated to have consisted of 98 steamers, of 20,760 horse-power, with 2,160 guns, and 17 sailing vessels, with 279 guns, altogether 115 men of war with 2,439 guns; but this included a considerable number of transports with 2 guns each.

In 1863 the navy was manned by 10,927 sailors and 580 officers of all ranks, so that the naval force of last year appears slightly increased.

X.—*Finance and Public Debts.*

One of the most difficult problems yet to be solved by the statesmen and thinking public men of Italy, is the question of finance. It is generally assumed that taxation has reached its limit in the kingdom, and yet that the expenditure for State purposes is so necessary and moderate under the circumstances, that no important reduction can be made. The consequence is that the debt increases with alarming rapidity, and successive Ministries have broken up on this fatal rock. Yet it can hardly be admitted, that a country with such apparently unlimited resources should be unable to bear the weight of a national expenditure, which, if it can be proved to be necessary for the defence or the honour of the country is worthy of some sacrifices, or if not, that there should not be found some honest and able men to point out how and where it can be most efficiently and safely diminished.

When the various provinces of the new kingdom were united, they had each a considerable debt compared with the annual revenue of each State, and in the year 1860, the total stood as follows:—

	In 1,000 Lire.	£
Sardinian States	1,170,000	46,800,000
Lombardy	156,000	6,240,000
Romagna, the Marches, and Umbria	36,290	1,451,600
Modena, Reggio, and Massa.....	18,880	755,200
Tuscany	139,000	5,560,000
Parma and Piacenza	14,700	588,000
Neapolitan provinces.....	520,000	20,800,000
Sicily	187,000	7,480,000
	2,241,870	89,674,800

By a law of 10th July, 1861, all the obligations of the kingdom were inscribed into a "Gran Libro del Debito Publico," to which no further debt was to be added but by virtue of a public law. They were not to be subjected at any time to any tax, and the interest was

never to be diminished or deferred. The balances of each year were first to be liable to the interest of the debt, and then to the extinction of the capital, and a special commission was appointed with powers for its perpetual continuance to make an annual report on the administration of the public debt, which is to be presented to Parliament by the Minister of Finance.

By a subsequent law, of 4th August in the same year, the assimilation of the old and new debts of the former provinces was effected.

Since 1861, an annual deficit to a considerable amount has been incurred, and on the 1st January, 1865, the public debt stood as follows:—

	1st January, 1865, in 1,000 Lire.	Interest in 1,000 Lire.	Debt.	Interest.
Debt consolidated at 3 and 5 per cent.	4,001,728	195,992	£ 160,069,120	£ 7,839,680
Debt inscribed separately in the Great Book	280,687	12,704	11,227,480	508,160
Debt to be inscribed	123,211	6,054	4,928,440	242,160
	4,405,626	214,750	176,225,040	8,590,000
Redemption, charges, &c.	—	12,155	—	486,200
Total interest for 1865	—	226,905	—	9,076,200

On the 1st January, 1864, it stood at a total of 3,817,471,000 lire = 152,698,840*l.*, and the interest thereon to 197,417,000 lire, or 7,896,800*l.*, including a debt not inscribed in the "Great Book," requiring nearly an annual payment of 4,454,930 lire = 178,197*l.* for local obligations and communal bonds of the southern provinces.

The actual amount of interest on the debt to 1860, is stated to be 112,420,000 lire = 4,496,800*l.* On 1st January, 1862, it had risen to 157,042,000 lire on the debt inscribed, and 163,051,000 lire in all, and as above to 226,905,000 on 1st January, 1865, so that in the five years the interest has more than doubled or has increased at the rate of 22,897,000 = 915,880*l.* per annum. This includes the loan of 500 millions lire (20,000,000*l.*) in 1861.

The following are stated to be the deficits of each year since 1860:—

	Deficit in 1,000 Lire.	£
1860	416,419	16,656,760
'61	504,443	20,177,720
'62	350,935	14,037,400
'63	320,576	12,823,040
'64	234,241	9,369,640
'65	228,316	9,132,640
	2,054,930	82,197,200

Which it will be observed added to the debt of 1860 2,241,870,000 lire, total 4,296,800,000 lire, nearly makes up the total debt of 1st January, 1865, 4,405,626,000 lire.

The deficit has steadily decreased since 1861; and on examining the following summary of the estimates of receipts and expenditure for the three years 1864, 1865, and 1866, it will be seen that the principal increase in the expenditure is for the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of the Interior. These point to the sources of increased national income by affording facilities for trade and communication. The State railways were sold in 1864 for 200 millions lire = 8 million pounds. The sale of the State (including ecclesiastical) domains, valued at 423 millions lire = 16,920,000*l.* is proceeding gradually. (Appendix, Table III.)

In the order of indebtedness as compared with the debt per head of the populations of other European States, Italy stands after Great Britain, Holland, France, Spain, Portugal, and Belgium, but the Netherlands greatly exceed her in the proportion of interest of debt to each inhabitant, and Denmark is nearly on the same standing in this respect.

It is evident that the continual increase of debt by deficits to so large an extent in time of peace could only be admitted as reasonable if the whole excess over revenue was applied to develop the agricultural and commercial resources of the country, and thus by increasing the riches and prosperity of the State, furnish the means hereafter of paying off the capital and diminishing the extraordinary taxation. That a considerable portion of the deficit in Italy arises from these causes is clear from the statistics of railroads, irrigation, and public works, but it does not account for the whole, and Italian Statesmen are now busy with the means of devising how to raise the permanent income to what seems the permanent annual expenditure. The budgets of S. S. Sella and Scialoja have been submitted to a commission of fifteen deputies, with the view of selecting the best points of the two. The conclusion of this Commission is the more pressing as the deficit is now supposed to be nearly 1,000,000*l.* per month, and the proposal for a voluntary tribute from all classes, though begun with so much spirit in the great cities, is very unlikely to yield more than two years deficits, and would certainly not be submitted to as an annual voluntary taxation.

XI.—*Means of Communication.*

The magnificent roads which traverse the loftiest mountains, give to Italy a character for its communications with foreign States of which few other countries can boast. The Simplon, Mont Cenis, and Stelvio, the St. Gothard, the Splugen, the Brenner, recall to the mind not merely the triumphs of engineering skill but the wonderful

beauty of natural scenery through which they pass. But there still remain many arduous works to be undertaken to bring together the scattered population of the different provinces. The Government seems fully alive to the importance of the work, and large sums have been spent in completing the ordinary roads, at the same time that the railways and canals are being prosecuted with vigour.

Since 1862, even in the Sicilian provinces, bridges and ordinary roads had been commenced to be finished in five or six years, which would cost the State 5,241,432 lire, and others to succeed shortly to the extent of 2,604,115 more, whilst others were only postponed, the cost of which would be an additional 10,000,000 lire. Besides the construction of the State railways, the Ministry of Public Works had become pledged to the execution of works for new ordinary roads to the extent of 40 millions lire, of which 24 millions were for national roads in the Island of Sardinia, and 14,000,000 for ordinary roads in the southern provinces, the small remainder being for extensions to the French frontiers, and in the continental Sardinian provinces.

The following summary shows the total length and cost of the national roads in the different provinces; but it must be remarked that it does not include the communal roads, nor the private roads which the communes have to maintain. (Appendix, Table IV.)

XII.—*Railroads.*

In 1859, after twenty years discussion, only one of the main lines, that from Susa to Venice, had been finished. The line from Turin to the Adriatic did not go beyond Piacenza. In all the provinces which formed the new kingdom, there were only 1,472 kilometres of railways. In the four years 1859 to 1863, 1,287 more had been opened.

In 1859 only 266 kilometres were in course of construction, and 854 kilometres projected were under consideration. In 1863 all the lines decreed or allotted were 4,464 kilometres.

The following table shows that in 1863 3,446 kilometres were in operation, 2,304 in course of construction, and that when all the lines which had then been decreed were completed, Italy would possess 8,057 kilometres of railroads = 5,007 English miles. (Appendix, Table V.)

From the natural formation of the country, the Italian systems of railroads find their centres in Piacenza and Bologna, from whence the passes of the Alps open to France, Switzerland, Germany, and Hungary, and the lines on the eastern coasts of Italy form the easiest communication by land, to reach the Mediterranean and the Levant.

In a report on the Italian State railways for 1862, we find the

State railways in that year to have a length of 689 kilometres; in 1861 they were 650.

The number of kilometres run by—

Locomotives of fast trains were	1,733,295
„ slow „ 	1,732,326
	<u>3,465,621</u>

The number of journeys was 84,348, and the carriages transported 1 kilometre, fast trains 18,332,825; slow trains 25,066,629; the mean length of journeys being, fast 10·6, slow 14·5 kilometres.

By the following table we see that the number of passengers was less in 1862 than in 1861, being 5,338,790 in the former, and 5,434,402 in the latter year. The military in the former year were 18½ per cent. of all the passengers. (Appendix, Table VI.)

The carriage of merchandise, however, had increased considerably from 1,157,576 tons in 1861 to 1,342,285 tons in 1862. The carriage of horses and cattle had also increased 30 per cent. in 1862.

XIII.—*Telegraphs.*

For the year 1863 the receipts for the State telegraphs of Italy were 2,950,695 lire, for actual payments, and 4,726,576 lire, for Government despatches, total 7,677,271 lire, = 307,080%. The expenses ordinary 4,029,211 lire, extraordinary 436,853 lire, total 4,466,064 lire, = 178,640%. The actual payments were to the ordinary receipts as 3 to 4 (for 1862 they were as 2 to 3), and the actual, together with the estimate for Government despatches which were not paid for, were to the ordinary expenses as 19 to 10 (nearly 2 to 1), and to the total expenses as 7 to 4.

	At Close of 1863.	Before the Union.	Increase since the Union.
1. Kilometres of length	13,032	7,833	5,199
2. „ of single lines	25,561	12,012	13,549
3. Number of stations	459	248	211
4. Kilometres of submarine telegraphs	524	—	524

The following comparison shows the relative position of Italy, France, Switzerland, and Belgium, about the years 1862 and 1863, in the length of telegraph lines and facilities of communication thereby. (Appendix, Table VII.)

XIV.—*Post Office.*

During 1862 the number of letters posted in the 2,368 offices of the kingdom was 71,502,779, of which 44·9 per cent. were prepaid, and 55·1 per cent. unpaid.

The official correspondence, free, was 21,467,000, and 40,930,530 stamped, making a total of 133,900,309, producing 10,500,000 lire, = 420,000*l*.

The foreign letters to and from Italy were 7,029,795, against 6,516,779 in the previous year; the greatest increase being with Great Britain, Belgium, Turkey, Egypt, and Switzerland.

The maritime postal service was entrusted to 4 private companies, employing 36 vessels, with a tonnage of 20,206; and 9 building of 6,850 tons more. The lines are principally between Sicily and Sardinia, Naples and Genoa, although there is also a line to Tunis and Malta.

	1862.	1863.
The total receipts were (in 1,000 lire).....	11,885	14,560
„ expenses	16,498	18,537
Excess of cost	4,613 = £184,520	3,777 = £151,080

Showing a loss in 1862 of about 39 per cent., and in 1863 of 26 per cent., which is very different from the experience of England and France.

XV.—*Societies for Mutual Aid (Friendly Societies).*

The objects contemplated by these societies are relief in sickness, with pensions in old age, pensions to widows and orphans, procuring work for the members, evening schools for the children of members, loans, receiving deposits to invest at interest, obtaining provisions, &c., at cost price, furnishing materials for work, and enabling skilled workmen to travel in search of employment.

For every 100,000 inhabitants, the total number of societies in the whole kingdom was 203, and the number of members 512, and the number of female members was 9.14 per cent. on the males. The number relieved was 29.6 per cent. of the members free, and the number of days' sickness to each person sick was 16.4 days. (Appendix, Table VIII.)

From the records of 58 societies in 1862, it appears that 35 per cent. of the members were between 30 and 40 years of age, that on an average of about 9,000 members living there were 97 deaths, or 1.08 per cent., 1,627 relieved in sickness, or 18 per cent., and 3.78 days of sickness for each member, the mean duration of sickness being 21 days—all which are very favourable results.

But in the whole kingdom the number relieved was 29.6 per cent. of the total free members, and the daily sick pay was a maximum of 1.12 lire = nearly 11*d*., to a minimum of 0.64 lire or 6*d*. (Appendix, Table IX.)

In 1862, the receipts of 374 societies were 1,411,392 lire = 56,456*l.*, and the total payments 787,995 lire = 31,490*l.*, thus divided—

	Lire.
Expenses of management	163,668
Sick pay	424,373
Medicine and medical attendance	29,084
Pensions for old age	54,671
Aid to widows and orphans	29,122
Various charges	87,077
Total	<u>787,995</u>

In town districts the total number of societies was 250 with 83,989 members, and in rural districts 172 with 27,619 members, total 422, with 111,608 members. Of these, 26,450 were relieved, and for 25,400 of them there were 406,247 days of sickness.

In 374 societies the capital on 31st December, 1861, was 2,092,351 lire = 83,680*l.*; and on 31st December, 1862, 2,715,748 lire = 108,630*l.*, showing an increase of 623,397 lire = 24,950*l.* in the course of the year.

XVI.—*Education.*

The following brief summary of the state of education in Italy is abstracted from that excellent little work, the “Statesman’s Year Book.”

The wealth of the Italian clergy has been greatly reduced since 1850, when the Bill of Siccardi, annihilating ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the privileges of the clergy, passed the Sardinian Chambers.

In 1861 the law was extended to the whole of the kingdom of Italy.

In 1855 the regular income of the whole Sardinian clergy amounted to 18,000,000 lire (720,000*l.* per annum), and in that year there were confiscated, on the continent and in the Island of Sardinia, the revenues of 2,099 clerical establishments, comprising 7,871 individuals (of whom more than 1,200 were nuns), and possessing an income of 3,641,000 lire = 146,450*l.*

In February, 1861, when the monastic orders were partially suppressed in the Two Sicilies, the religious establishments for men were found to be 1,020, containing 13,611 inmates, of whom 8,899 lived entirely on alms. There were also 272 nunneries with 8,001 inmates, possessing an income of 4,773,000 lire = 24*l.* per head.

Under the new Italian Government a great part of the property confiscated from the monastic establishments has been devoted to the cause of public education, besides an annual credit of 15,000,000 lire (600,000*l.*), and since 1860, there have been opened throughout the kingdom 33 great model schools, of which 10 were in the Sardinian

States, 6 in Lombardy, 4 in the Emilia, 6 in the Marches and Umbria, 2 in Tuscany, and 5 in the southern provinces.

In the kingdom of the Two Sicilies it was found, in 1860, that there were 3,094 large parishes which had no schools whatever, and 920 others in which the public instructors were themselves devoid of the most elementary knowledge. But by the end of 1861, the new Government established in the ex-kingdom of Naples 1,054 elementary boys' schools, the pupils in which numbered 23,569, and 778 elementary girls' schools, with 18,912 pupils. In 1862 the boys' schools rose to 1,603, with 60,250 pupils, and the girls' schools to 922, with 30,567 pupils. In the same time, that is little more than a year, the evening schools increased from 18 to 234, and their frequenters from 911 to 9,804.

In the whole kingdom the scholars in the schools are stated to have increased from 700,000 in 1862 or 1863, to 1,000,000 in a single year.

An interesting official report has just been issued on the state of the public libraries in 1863, by which it appears that in the whole kingdom there were 210 public libraries, with 4,149,000 volumes, being the next largest number to those in the public libraries of France, and that in 97 of them, which were the most frequented, there were in the half-year November to April, 551,000 readers, and in the half-year May to October, 386,000 readers, total 937,000.

XVII.—*Commercial, Industrial, and Credit Companies.*

In a report made to the King by the Minister of Agriculture, 12th February, 1865, on the industrial and other companies, the numbers are stated to be 570, with a total capital of 2,576,643,225 lire = 103,065,721*l.*, of which 186, with capital 352,032,278 lire, had ceased; 9 with capital 7,762,500 lire were winding up, and 375 with a total capital of 2,216,848,447 lire = 88,673,920*l.* were existing. (Appendix, Table X).

XVIII.—*Natural Products of the Soil.*

Timber.—It is calculated that there is 1 hectare of woodland to 6.47 open ground. The destruction of the forests has been allowed to proceed without thought for the future, and very little attention has been given to the introduction or cultivation of foreign trees likely to thrive in the soil. The question is becoming of great importance, as fuel for the poor during the winter months is rising to an exorbitant price.

Grain.—The average annual product of grain is calculated to be 35,000,000 hectolitres = 96,885,000 bushels. The produce of an hectare is 15 to 27 hectolitres; the quantity of seed per hectare 1.80 to 2.80 hectolitres. Notwithstanding the rich quality of the ground in many places, the produce is by no means equal to the demands of

the population, and Russia, Egypt, and America, send in largely foreign supplies. With encouragement given to native cultivation, and especially by the establishment of land credit companies, and the introduction of machinery into agriculture, Italy could easily supply the wants of its own population and become a great exporting country. The produce of barley, rice, and other grains, is computed to be 65 millions of hectolitres, or 3 hectolitres for each inhabitant.

Olive Oils.—The annual produce is estimated at 1,522,372 hectolitres, and a value of 112,810,873 lire = 4,512,440*l*.

Rice.—This product is largely cultivated in Upper and Middle Italy, where it was introduced in the fourteenth century. It is grown in Italy in very large quantities, and is of the highest quality. The best grounds yield 50 per cent. In the Novarese and Lomellina, an hectare of rice ground will produce 450 lire, and after deducting every expense, leave net 280 lire. The price for the most part depends on the cost of irrigation, but much discussion has arisen whether the cultivation does not injuriously affect the health of the population. On the other hand, it is contended that by regulating the streams, and preventing them from becoming stagnant, not only could places sufficiently removed from towns and populated districts be successfully cultivated without risk, but that the marshes and swamps may be turned to comparatively wholesome localities by the judicious system of irrigation required for the cultivation of rice, and thus the malaria and marsh fevers of the stagnant pools and low lying grounds be diminished.

In Tuscany and the southern provinces, the area of cultivation of rice is not at present known, but in the other provinces we find—

	Cultivated in Rice.	Produce.
	Hectares.	Hectolitres.
Piedmont	63,768	637,680
Lombardy	40,632	480,720
Roman States	6,933	208,192
Modena	6,314	92,042
Parma	1,600	16,000
	119,247	1,434,634

The average value of the crop is stated to be 28·91 frs. per hectolitre, which would give the total value of the crop as 41,475,000 frs. = 1,659,000*l*. Another computation makes the total surface 145,000 hectares, having an approximate value of 435 millions lire, and the rice produce 1,444,000 hectolitres, value 40 millions lire, or 9·93 hectolitres, and value 280 lire per hectare.

Wine.—No doubt the better cultivation and manufacture of the

wines of Italy would lead to a great increase in their exportation. The soil seems suitable for every description, and the vines of Hungary, of Southern France, of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Canaries, might again be introduced to vary the quality and taste. Though not much known in this country, the wines of Asti, Orvieto, Montepulciano, Syracuse, the Lachryma Christi, and Marsala, might easily obtain a favourable reception amongst other varieties. The principle exports of wine are from—

	Hectolitres.	Value, Lire.
The Old Provinces	215,337	10,409,439
Modena, Reggio, and Massa.....	229,615	9,033,830
Naples.....	61,928	907,870
Sicily	—	24,753,927
Venice.....	92,307	1,500,000
Trieste, Istria, Gorizia	—	800,000

The total production of wine in the new Kingdom is estimated at 20,273,771 hectolitres, and a total value of 376,323,000 lire, or 15,052,920*l*.

Tobacco.—In Italy this product is in part a Government monopoly, but the culture is subject to great inequalities of condition. In Sicily it is free; in Sardinia it is placed under the Direction General of State Monopolies, with Government agents; but in the Island of Sardinia, it is nearly free. The best produce seems to be in Sicily, Umbria, and the Marches. It is difficult to ascertain the total value of the product, but by a recent estimate, the Neapolitan provinces produce 1,345,000 kilograms, worth about 636,000 lire; in the Marches the produce was 257,000 kilograms; Venice yielded 397,000 kilograms; and Corsica 122,000 kilograms. The total quantity produced in the new kingdom is estimated to be about 1,602,165 kilograms, value 2,197,565 lire, and in all Italy 3,204,330 kilograms, value 4,395,130 lire.

In 1861 the quantity obtained by the Government was about 20,000 quintals of native production, estimated at 80 lire per quintal = 1,600,000 lire, and 100,000 quintals purchased from foreign countries, at an average of 120 lire per quintal = 12,600,000 lire total 13,600,000 lire, or 504,000*l*.

Seeing the small proportion of native produce to foreign, and the capabilities of the soil, there can be no doubt of the advantage of the Government relinquishing the system of monopoly in this article.

Cotton.—In the excitement caused by the expected dearth of cotton for our manufactories, the claims of Italy to aid in the supply were not forgotten. Italy possesses many seacoast localities and vast uncultivated plains fit for its culture, and in conjunction with Malta and the islands of the Archipelago, furnished, before India and

the United States took precedence, a large part of the European supply. It is still capable of yielding the finest kinds, some of which attracted much attention at the Great Exhibition in London.

The cotton zone in Italy extends up to 43° north, having a surface of 154,000 square kilometres = 59,490 square miles, with 10 millions of inhabitants. The best cotton is obtained from the Neapolitan provinces (especially near Salerno and Naples), from Sicily and the Island of Sardinia, and the mean produce may be taken at 450 kilograms per hectare. It is calculated that at this rate the Italian landowner could obtain 396 lire = 15·84*l.* per hectare, basing the price of cotton at 88 cents. per kilogram, or about 4*d.* per pound, and assuming the full cost of cultivation at one half the minimum price in those districts at which the cotton is sold. But it does not appear clear that in this estimate allowance has been made for the increase in the rate of wages which may be reckoned upon to follow the greater demand for labour. Still there is a wide field for active efforts in a country so suitable for its production yet little cultivated.

In Sicily 20,000 metrical quintals of cotton, and 40,000 quintals of seed are given as the annual production; in the Neapolitan provinces 22,000 quintals of cotton and 44,000 of seed; in Malta 19,325 quintals of cotton, 38,383 of seed. Total 61,325 quintals cotton, and 122,383 quintals seed; valued at 8,679,710 lire = 347,190*l.*

The summary of the products of the soil may be stated as follows:—

	New Kingdom.	All Italy.
	Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.
Corn, barley, rice, and other cereals	65,008,847	74,634,889
Chesnuts	5,284,142	5,762,182
Potatoes	9,366,893	10,143,380
Dry vegetables	3,862,010	4,299,708
Oil	1,552,372	1,775,256
Wine	20,273,771	—
	Hectares.	Hectares.
<i>And the Lands under Cultivation—</i>		
Agricultural land	10,011,162	11,899,667
Natural and artificial meadows	859,701	1,389,089
Rice grounds	119,436	143,497
Olive „	552,384	601,331
Chesnuts	579,910	643,975
Woods	3,926,987	4,835,529
Pastures	5,091,820	6,717,939
Stagnant valleys and marshes	1,018,702	1,202,334
Uncultivated lands	2,615,175	3,116,412

XIX.—*Commerce.*

Previous to the union of the new provinces, the commercial statistics are not all given to the same date; but as a comparison has

been made, as nearly accurate as possible, in the third part of the "Annali," it may be well to record the totals. The total imports for the provinces of the new kingdom about the year 1858 were 607,538,000 lire, or nearly 24,302,000*l.*, and including, as the returns do, Rome, Venice, Trieste, and the Italian Tyrol, to 800,251,000 lire or 32,610,000*l.* The principal articles of import were cereals, sugar, cotton, woven silk, and metals; coals also figure to the value of 417,000*l.*

The exports at the same date amounted in value from the provinces of the new kingdom to 569,934,000 lire, or 22,797,000*l.*, and, including the other States, to 680,720,000 lire, or 27,229,000*l.* Of these silk forms the principal product exported, being in value from the new kingdom 184,785,000 lire, and from all Italy 218,363,000 lire, or from about $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, principally from Lombardy. Olive oil is also an important item. Tuscany partakes largely in this commerce by its borax, timber for building, straw for hats; the Sardinian provinces, wine, brandy, and cattle; Naples by its oils and chemical products; and Sicily by its sulphur, wine, oranges, and dried fruits. (Appendix, Table XI.)

By a summary of the commerce of Italy with different countries, in 1861, it appears that the only countries which take in return more from Italy than they send there, are Switzerland and Russia. The balance of Italian exports to the former is 23,181,000 lire, about 927,240*l.*, and to the latter 5,317,000 lire = 212,680*l.* From England the excess of imports into Italy is 105,744,000 lire = 4,229,760*l.*, and France 32,834,000 lire = 1,313,360*l.* All the other countries also show the imports into Italy greatly in excess of Italian exports to them. (Appendix, Table XII.)

But a more recent work, issued by the Ministry of Finance, gives a more correct and careful analysis of the commerce of Italy in the year 1861, comparing the commercial with the official values, and distinguishing the articles exported or imported to or from each foreign country, with the official and commercial values, and also whether they entered by land or sea.

The summary for 1861 is as follows:—

	Imports into Italy.		Exports from Italy.	
	Commercial Value in 1,000 Lire.	Official Value in 1,000 Lire.	Commercial Value in 1,000 Lire.	Official Value in 1,000 Lire.
By land	303,476	272,860	323,035	207,349
By sea—				
National flag	266,771	231,152	143,600	108,338
Foreign „	353,431	345,307	92,305	72,609
Total	923,678 =£36,947,120	849,319 =£33,972,760	558,940 =£22,357,600	388,296 =£15,531,840

Examining the principal articles of import and exports, we find—

	Imports.			Exports.	
	Commercial Value in 1,000 Lire.	Official Value in 1,000 Lire.		Commercial Value in 1,000 Lire.	Official Value in 1,000 Lire.
Cotton and similar manufactures }	175,841	231,695	Silk and silk goods	251,523	149,488
Silk	139,253	84,705	Liquors, &c.	76,056	48,307
Colonial produce ...	121,358	101,001	Corn and cereals ...	31,186	21,730
Common metals	57,992	39,188	Colonial produce ...	29,676	23,522
Corn and cereals ...	45,120	43,310	Mercery, hard- }	26,291	20,171
Liquors and oils	47,877	32,062	ware, &c. }		
			Timber	18,191	15,591
	610,441	531,961		432,926	278,909
Fourteen other classes	313,237	317,358	Fourteen other classes	126,014	109,487
Total	923,678	849,319	Total	558,940	388,296

In regard to cattle and other beasts, the total number imported were, in commercial value, 7,268,805 lire, and in official value 5,368,560; but the exports amounted to, in commercial value, 13,692,342 lire, and in official value 8,574,136 lire.

The principal countries with which commerce was interchanged, were—

	Exports and Imports together. Commercial Value in 1,000 Lire.	
France.....	403,149	£ 16,125,960
England	216,662	8,666,480
Switzerland.....	230,212	9,208,480
Austria	224,343	8,973,720
Russia	35,553	1,422,120
United States	34,085	1,363,400

The number of ships which entered and cleared from the commercial ports, including sailing vessels and steamers, were—

	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
The New Kingdom	31,818	2,922,967	31,745	2,965,313	63,563	5,888,279
All Italy (including Venice, &c.) }	74,506	5,249,181	74,134	5,274,725	148,640	10,523,895

The most important of the Italian ports is Leghorn (Livorno)

and Genoa, in which, during 1860, the following were the entries and departures:—

	Entered.							
	Sailing.				Steam.			
	National.		Foreign.		National.		Foreign.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Leghorn ..	7,119	244,384	1,254	159,701	298	32,332	619	183,188
Genoa	6,955	367,884	911	163,370	956	110,031	605	178,334

	Cleared.							
	Sailing.				Steam.			
	National.		Foreign.		National.		Foreign.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Leghorn ..	7,109	245,116	1,263	160,517	300	32,471	648	182,888
Genoa	7,068	368,897	903	161,797	956	110,031	605	178,334

Italy, as a peninsula, possesses a very long coast line, even greater than France or England, computed at 5,400 kilometres, of which more than 2,000 belong to the islands, and 3,326 to the peninsula.

The principal ports of Italy are, in the Mediterranean, Genoa, Cagliari, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Syracuse, Catania; on the Adriatic, Brindisa, and Ancona; and for the above official statistics, Venice, Trieste, &c., have been included.

Some of the largest cities of Italy are on the sea coast: Naples with 447,000 inhabitants, Palermo with 187,000, and five or six others with above 100,000 inhabitants each.

The population dependent on the fisheries, or other maritime occupation, was computed on 31st December, 1861, at 137,360.

	Number.
Captains, masters, pilots, &c.	13,465
Shipbuilders	322
Seamen and boys	86,644
Artificers.....	5,864
Bargemen	5,790
Fishermen	25,275
Total	<u>137,360</u>

There seems, indeed, every encouragement for the increase of ship building and of the mercantile navy. On the Alps and Appen-

nines, and in many of the islands, excellent timber is found; and the iron of Elba and Lombardy, and the hemp in the valley of the Po, may supply other industries with the best materials for labour in this service.

The mercantile navy was stated in 1860 for the kingdom of Italy at 16,500 vessels, and 666,024 tonnage, whilst the steamers are set down as 118, with a tonnage of 32,894, but 61 of these, with 22,062 tons, belong to the Austrian Lloyd's, leaving 57, with 10,832 tons, for the maritime ports of the kingdom of Italy.

More complete returns relating to international commerce and the coasting trade, were published for 1862.

The foreign trade showed a total of arrivals and departures of vessels, 40,692, tonnage 5,801,843, of which 20,188 entered, and 20,504 cleared from the ports of the new kingdom, including steamers 3,576 entered, and 2,418 cleared.

Sailing vessels formed a proportion of 83 per cent., and steamers 17 per cent., and of the former 61 per cent. bore the national flag, and of steamers only 21 per cent.

The coasting trade included 173,695 vessels from port to port entered and cleared, with a total tonnage of 8,495,802; 87,795 entered and 85,900 cleared. Only 16 in 1,000 bore a foreign flag; but of 7,441 steamers entered and included in the above, 19 per cent. were foreign.

As these numbers of vessels and tonnage appear not to be the actual number of vessels engaged in the trade, but the arrivals and departures of vessels from the total ports of the kingdom, they can only be compared with those of other countries if similarly classified; but it appears by a comparison, that the activity of the coasting trade in Italy is very great. This may arise in great measure from the smaller facilities existing for the traffic to the interior by land, and the greater cheapness of water carriage to the nearest places on the coast.

	Foreign Trade. Ships Entered and Cleared.		Coasting Trade. Ships Entered and Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
France, 1861.....	66,218	10,173,930	177,448	7,660,192
Spain, '60.....	14,588	1,697,775	97,741	3,775,548
Austria, '60.....	10,107	1,345,677	139,497	4,484,080
Italy, '62.....	40,692	5,801,843	173,695	8,495,802

So far as regards the commerce of Italy with Great Britain, we have the means of comparing the last three years in the trade and navigation accounts of the United Kingdom, recently issued, so as

to see the increase or decrease of British commerce with the five great provinces of the kingdom. (Appendix, Table XIII.)

To Sardinia, including the island, there has been a falling off in value of British exports from 2,199,000*l.* to 1,529,000*l.*, each year showing a decrease on the preceding.

To Tuscany, on the other hand, it has fluctuated; but on the whole shows an increase from 1,063,000*l.* in 1861, to 1,131,000*l.* in 1865.

To Naples the exports were highest in the middle year. In 1861 1,088,000*l.*; in 1863 1,627,000*l.*; in 1865 1,584,000*l.*

To Sicily there was a great fall in the exports of 1862 as compared with 1861, but in 1865 they had advanced considerably towards the first value, being in 1861 984,000*l.*, in 1865 868,000*l.*

On the whole the smallest value was in 1862, 5,056,000*l.*, and the largest in 1863, 5,901,000*l.*; the year 1865 showing 5,377,000*l.* exports to the kingdom of Italy, and about 890,000*l.* to the Papal ports in the Mediterranean, to Venice, and Illyria.

Considering the population of Italy, these values of exports from England may be considered insignificant, being below even those to Turkey, Egypt, and the Brazils, and only about one-fourth of the exports to the United States. But we trust that with the new development of the agricultural resources of Italy, with its cotton and silk, oil, wine, minerals, &c., a much greater impetus will be given hereafter to our mutual commercial relations.

XX.—Conclusion.

It is impossible, within the time for which I can venture to claim your attention, or the space allowed in the *Journal*, to do more than thus present the mere outlines of a few of the various subjects which show by statistics the condition of the new kingdom of Italy. The distribution and sale of church property, education and crime,*

* Whether brigandage has a political character or not, it is equally essential to the progress of the country and the credit of the Government, that it should be put down at any cost. The Italian Government has acted with earnestness and decision.

In the Neapolitan provinces, between 1860 and 1864, there have been—

Brigands shot (executed)	1,038
Killed in conflict with the troops	2,413
Total killed	3,451
Taken prisoners	2,768
Total.....	<u>6,219</u>

And in the same period 932 brigands have voluntarily surrendered, total 7,151. The brigands are in great measure recruited from, and are supported by, the

public libraries, manufactures, irrigation, and a number of other topics, deserve more minute inquiry, and also that all the statements should be brought down to more recent periods. Perhaps after the meeting of the Statistical Congress at Florence, a report of its proceedings may enable us to embody more full and recent information on all these topics.

Italy has a great future before her. She can afford to wait the course of events which may, without her action, bring within her confines the outlying provinces, consolidate her power, and unite the scattered populations into one. There is work enough at present for her ablest financiers in studying the productiveness and smallest pressure of taxation, so as to restore the balance of revenue and expenditure. Her most earnest and ardent patriots may fully employ themselves in teaching how to bring out the capabilities of the soil by irrigation and improved agriculture, to facilitate internal trade by new railways and roads, and to encourage the growth of those products which will best lead to the increase of foreign commerce. The social reformer has problems difficult enough to deal with in the education of the lower classes, and in the eradication, in some

peasantry, who share largely in the spoils, charging fabulous prices for all the provisions and articles of luxury for which the brigands so freely lavish their ill-gotten gains, enormous as these sometimes are, 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l.* being sometimes asked even from native proprietors to free them. The peasants wilfully conceal their knowledge of the haunts of the brigands, and give false information to the troops. It would otherwise seem impossible for the bands long to survive the energetic pursuit made after them. From all accounts, the hardships and dangers they undergo are almost incredible. Long night marches by dangerous mountain paths, only a few inches wide, incessant storms and want of shelter, since even their caves only afford safety or repose to a few at a time; unable to light fires lest the smoke should discover them; sometimes without food for two or three days, then a glut of provisions (bread without meat, or meat without bread) greedily devoured. Mr. Moens states that in his short captivity of three months, 4 out of a band of 40 were lost, one dashed to pieces by a fall from a precipice, besides a woman accidentally, but severely, wounded by a shot in the arm, which had to be amputated. Their resting places are constantly beaten up by the troops, though they have occasionally miraculous escapes by descending or climbing the steepest mountains with the agility of goats.

It would appear a more efficient plan to organise local bands of young men from the middle classes, or agricultural proprietors, who are most injured by the inroads of these desperadoes, as the work is unworthy of the regular army. The cutting of military roads through the disturbed districts, though a costly process, appears to have been very efficient wherever it has been accomplished, and education amongst the peasantry, now so earnestly pressed, may do more hereafter. But in the meantime every district should be compelled to pay the whole price of the ransoms extorted therein, and the cost of the extermination of these ruffianly hordes within their boundaries; making the contributions fall upon that class who profit so largely by the system of plunder—the peasantry, the shepherds, and the small shopkeepers. They might then find it their interest to aid the Government in the suppression of this national disgrace, which must ever be a blot upon the character of the fallen Governments, who so long permitted it whilst they were in power, or used it for political purposes after their fall.

districts, of habits, the growth of centuries of neglect, which render life and personal liberty unsafe, and drive away capital from the scene of improvements where it is so much needed.

Therefore it must be admitted Italy has enough to employ all her rising energies ; but blessed with a country of unexampled fertility, with a climate so various that all the productions of the most temperate zones are combined with those of the tropics ; with fisheries in numerous seas ; with long lines of sea coast, and the finest harbours for her coasting trade ; with the raw materials for manufactures at home or abroad ; with mining districts almost wholly unexplored, and with railroads directly in the way of the great traffic between England and her eastern possessions, the Italian nation may look for triumphs of peace worthy of the ancient glories of her history, and of those noble aspirations for constitutional freedom and social progress which have enabled her to take so suddenly, and maintain so firmly, her present honourable position amongst the foremost nations of Europe.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—*Territory of Italy* (p. 201).

	Surface in Hectares.	Productive Surface. Hectares.		Mr. L. S. Sack- ville West's Report, Productive Surface. Hectares.
Piedmont and Liguria	3,729,273	3,327,656	The Old Provinces	5,333,845
Lombardy	1,934,506	1,673,409	Lombardy	1,680,948
Parma and Piacenza ...	546,974	525,320	Parma.....	525,320
Modena and Reggio ...	656,643	598,539	Modena	488,176
Tuscany	2,152,035	2,084,926	Tuscany	2,073,958
Romagna.....	1,000,821	963,135	Romagna	963,135
The Marches	951,029	924,575	The Marches	924,575
Umbria	975,042	945,073	Umbria	945,075
Benevento	14,786	—		
Pontecorvo	8,748	—		
Naples.....	7,628,163	6,195,176	Naples	6,255,320
Sicily	2,618,259	2,399,360	Sicily	2,402,098
Sardinia	2,434,440	2,148,909		
	24,650,719	21,786,078		21,592,450

TABLE II.—*Population of the Kingdom of Italy according to the Census, 1st January, 1862* (p. 202).

	Inhabitants.	Superfices in Square Kilometres.	Inhabitants per Square Kilometre.
Piedmont and Liguria	3,535,736	34,312	103
Lombardy	3,104,838	23,085	134
Parma and Piacenza	474,598	5,740	83
Modena, Reggio, and Massa	631,378	6,567	96
Romagna	1,040,591	9,998	104
The Marches	883,073	9,716	90
Umbria	513,019	9,646	53
Tuscany	1,826,334	21,520	85
Naples.....	6,787,520	85,231	80
Sicily	2,391,802	27,017	89
Sardinia	588,064	24,250	24
Total of the new kingdom	21,776,953	257,082	85
Roman provinces, 1853.....	682,489	11,790	58
Venice, 1857	2,293,729	23,882	96
Mantua, „	152,327	1,262	121
Trieste, Istria, and Gorozia, 1857 ...	541,758	8,524	64
Tyrol (Cisalpine), 1857.....	518,059	15,742	33
Switzerland (Cisalpine), 1860	131,256	3,529	37
Nice, 1858	122,362	2,755	44
Corsica, 1862	252,889	8,747	29
Malta, '60	147,683	375	394
Monaco, '57	7,627	23	329
S. Marino, 1850.....	5,700	57	100
All Italy	26,632,832	333,768	80

TABLE III.—*Finance and Public Debt of the Kingdom*

	Estimated Receipts (in 1,000 lire).		
	1864.	1865.	1866.
Land tax.....	112,010	124,630	139,827
Tax on moveable property	13,930	57,200	63,466
„ the transfer of property	69,256	76,500	73,900
Customs and maritime dues	63,200	60,700	60,200
Octroi duties	22,825	32,000	28,100
Government monopolies (salt, tobacco, powder)	111,300	96,200	136,500
Lottery	40,042	40,000	40,000
Rents of State property	19,222	12,217	48,422
Revenue of public service (railway)	26,165	20,000	28,563
Post office	15,000	13,500	—
Telegraph	3,170	6,600	—
Miscellaneous.....	25,892	24,518	17,528
Extraordinary receipts, sale of domains, &c. ...	522,012	564,065	635,606
	124,107	61,437	33,833
	646,119	625,503	669,439

TABLE IV.—*Ordinary National Roads* (p. 211).

	Open.		In Construction or Repair.		Projected.		Required.		Total Length in Kilo-metres.
	Length in Kilo-metres.	Expenses of Annual Maintenance in 1,000 Lire.	Length in Kilo-metres.	Cost of Work in 1,000 Lire.	Length in Kilo-metres.	Proposed Cost in 1,000 Lire.	Length in Kilo-metres.	Assumed Cost in 1,000 Lire.	
Piedmont ...	3,783	2,516	137	3,166	501	11,122	1,428	—	5,849
Lombardy	2,972	1,780	33	999	311	2,502	147	—	3,463
Emilia	1,203	1,158	29	988	52	1,356	13	380	1,297
The Marches	363	124	2	47	10	157	—	—	375
Umbria.....	254	91	5	130	24	407	14	—	297
Tuscany	1,045	438	—	—	2	321	3	—	1,050
Naples	2,479	1,981	820	12,886	238	8,630	38	415	3,575
Sicily.....	530	345	115	1,693	167	4,485	140	200	952
	12,629	8,433	1,141	19,908	1,305	28,980	1,783	995	16,858

of Italy. Budgets for 1864, 1865, and 1866 (p. 210).

	Estimated Expenditure (in 1,000 lire).					
	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.
Ministry of Finance....	384,300	11,880	391,060	17,183	397,273	10,331
„ Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs	29,561	1,114	29,356	830	29,158	872
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3,317	159	3,660	176	3,610	116
Ministry of Public Instruction	14,692	977	13,666	647	14,423	458
Ministry of the Interior	48,527	15,090	38,885	7,525	49,420	7,224
Ministry of Public Works	59,487	27,430	38,960	26,019	97,487	18,454
Ministry of War	191,613	42,922	185,055	35,393	175,667	16,739
„ Marine	41,344	21,719	42,175	16,729	35,999	11,614
„ Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce	3,412	2,816	4,532	1,977	3,175	1,616
	776,253	124,107	747,349	106,470	806,212	67,424
	124,107	—	106,470	—	67,424	—
Deficit.....	880,360	—	853,819	—	893,636	—
	234,241	—	228,316	—	204,197	—
	£9,369,640	—	£9,132,660	—	£8,167,880	—

TABLE V.—*Italian Railroads in 1863 (p. 211).*

	In Operation.	In Construction.	Designed.	Total.
Northern Net—	Kilometres.	Kilometres.	Kilometres.	Kilometres.
In the kingdom	1,369	674	244	2,287
Beyond	470	63	—	533
Central Net—				
In the kingdom	958	822	80	1,860
Beyond	217	84	—	301
Southern Net	419	394	1,168	1,981
Island Net—				
Sicily	13	267	428	708
Sardinia	—	—	387	387
Total in the kingdom	2,759	2,157	2,307	7,223
„ beyond	687	147	—	834
Total for Italy	3,446	2,304	2,307	8,057
= English miles	21,41	1,432	1,434	5,007

TABLE VI.—*State Railroads in 1862 Compared with 1861* (p. 212).

		Fast Trains.	
		1862.	1861.
Total passengers		5,338,790	5,434,402
First class		Per cent. 3'4	Per cent. 3'4
Second „		23'8	24'4
Third „		54'3	54'9
Military—			
First class		1	1
Second „		1'0	1'0
Third „		17'4	16'2
Total		100	100
Dogs		6,420	5,766
Merchandise, tons		49,944	52,136
Carriages.....		1,384	1,921
Horses and cattle		124,996	103,641

		Slow Trains.	
		1862.	1861.
Merchandise carried, tons.....		1,342,285	1,157,576
Horses and cattle		101,066	77,991
Carriages, including railway cars } and locomotives		3,593	3,735

	Receipts.		Per Cent.	
	Lire.	Lire.	1862.	1861.
Fast—				
Passengers	10,066,790	10,576,544	47'8	49'6
Baggage	425,970	484,471	2'0	2'3
Merchandise.....	1,205,738	1,417,994	5'7	6'7
Slow	11,698,498	12,479,009	—	—
	9,314,031	8,843,923	44'5	41'4
Total	21,072,529	21,322,931	100	100
	=£842,900	=£852,920		

		Expenses in 1862.
		Lire.
General administration.....		168,571
Maintenance of way and stations		2,332,425
Office transport		2,129,893
Locomotive.....		3,261,763
Maintenance of movement material		1,495,980
Other items		775,106
		10,163,738
		=£406,550
Expenses per cent. of receipts.....		48'2

TABLE VII.—*Telegraphs of Italy, France, Switzerland, and Belgium Compared* (p. 212).

	Italy.		France.	Switzerland.	Belgium.
	1863.	1862.	1862.	1862.	1861.
1. Surface in square kilometres	252,134	252,134	518,400	38,230	29,435
2. Population	22,000,000	22,000,000	37,400,000	2,500,000	4,670,000
3. Length of lines, kilometres	13,032	11,995	28,671	5,827	1,728
4. Number of stations	459*	401	508	177	170
5. Square kilometres of surface for each kilometre of length	19	21	18.1	6.58	17.
6. Ditto for each station	550	628	10,204	216	173
7. Kilometres of length for each station	28	30	56	33	10
8. Number of inhabitants for each station	47,930	54,860	73,622†	14,181	27,400

* Besides 587 railway telegraph offices.

† Including the railway telegraphs, would reduce this number to less than half.

TABLE VIII.—*Societies for Mutual Aid (Friendly Societies), 1862* (p. 213).

	Per 1,000 Inhabitants.		Number of Female Members to 100 Male Members.	Members Relieved to each 100 Free Members.	Days of Sickness to each Member Sick.
	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.			
Piedmont and Liguria.....	4.95	1,043	6.87	47.3	14.7
Lombardy.....	2.71	769	5.02	23.2	18.6
Parma and Piacenza	1.69	489	10.85	14.4	38.1
Modena, Massa, and Reggio ...	3.80	616	10.74	6.7	29.7
Romagna	3.27	986	6.80	15.5	29.6
The Marches.....	2.15	709	12.75	4.2	27.3
Umbria	2.73	576	7.58	19.5	19.4
Tuscany.....	3.01	920	23.63	26.9	11.9
The Neapolitan provinces28	81	.36	1.8	4.1
Sicily.....	.33	72	—	—	—
Sardinia.....	.68	178	7.06	25.1	19.3
	2.03	512	9.14	29.6	16.4

TABLE IX.—*Friendly Societies. Rates of Mortality and Sickness in Fifty-eight Societies in 1862* (p. 213).

Age.	Proportion of Members Living.	Number of Members, 31st Dec., 1861.	Admitted.	Left.	Died.	Number of Members, 31st Dec., 1862.	Members Relieved.	Days of Sickness.	For every 100 Free Members.		Mean Duration of Sickness of Members Sick.
									Relieved.	Days of Sickness.	
0—15	5	52	7	16	1	12	5	87	11	187	17
16—20	47	373	144	80	1	436	28	461	7	112	16
21—30	236	1,990	663	471	13	3,169	357	6,386	17	306	18
31—40	351	3,101	806	645	29	3,233	573	10,465	18	324	18
41—50	254	2,259	429	320	27	2,341	444	9,848	19	421	22
51—60	86	770	99	59	18	792	159	4,339	20	540	27
61—70	17	174	2	5	5	166	51	2,140	32	1,280	40
Over 70	4	36	1	—	3	34	10	778	29	2,283	77
	1,000	8,755	6,596	1,596	97	9,213	1,627	34,304	18	378	21

TABLE X.—*Commercial, Industrial, and Credit Companies, 1865* (p. 215).

Companies.	Number of Companies.				Capital of Companies (in 1,000 Lire).			
	Ceased.	Winding up.	Existing.	Total.	Ceased.	Winding up.	Existing.	Total Capital.
<i>Assurance—</i>								
National	36	3	80	139 {	32,216	5,498	85,014	122,728
Foreign	6	—	14		—	—	=£3,400,560	—
<i>Railways—</i>								
National	6	—	27	37 {	123,192	—	1,269,216	1,392,408
Foreign	1	—	3		—	—	=£50,768,640	—
<i>Credit—</i>								
National	13	3	26	43 {	90,874	546	348,514	439,933
Foreign	—	—	1		—	—	=£13,940,560	—
<i>Industrial—</i>								
National	124	3	220	351 {	105,750	1,719	514,105	621,574
Foreign	—	—	4		—	—	=£20,564,200	—
	186	9	375	570	352,032	7,763	2,216,848 =£88,673,920	2,576,643

TABLE XI.—*Commerce of Italy. Total Value of Imports and Exports in 1858, or nearest Date of Returns previous to the Union (p. 219).*

	Imports in 1,000 Lire.	Exports in 1,000 Lire.
Ancient provinces	260,823	175,850
Lombardy	85,995	126,449
Naples	78,332	86,116
Sicily	26,227	59,211
Tuscany	79,195	44,544
Parma	18,000	14,500
Modena	25,667	18,605
Umbria, The Marches, Romagna.....	33,299	44,659
Total new kingdom	607,538	569,934
Patrimony of St. Peter.....	38,575	18,469
Venice	90,118	59,847
Trieste, Istria, Gorizia	36,553	21,717
Italian Tyrol	27,467	10,753
Total	800,251	680,720
Totals new kingdom	£24,301,520	£22,797,360
„ Rome, Venice, &c.	7,708,520	4,431,440
Total	32,010,040	27,228,800

TABLE XII.—*Commerce of Italy. Imports and Exports in 1861 (p. 219).*

	Imports into Italy, in 1,000 Lire.	Exports from Italy, in 1,000 Lire.	Imports.	Exports.
			£	£
England	167,752	62,008	6,710,080	2,480,320
France	175,850	143,016	7,034,000	5,720,640
Austria	46,806	30,147	1,872,240	1,205,880
Switzerland	33,526	56,707	1,341,040	2,268,280
Netherlands	22,911	3,832	916,440	153,280
Belgium	14,032	2,109	561,280	84,360
Russia	15,050	20,365	602,000	814,600

TABLE XIII.—*Commerce of Great Britain with Italy. Trade and Navigation Accounts of the United Kingdom, for the Year ending 31st December, 1865* (p. 223).

	1863.	1864.	1865.
<i>Italy—</i>	£	£	£
Sardinia (including the island)	2,114,380	1,910,111	1,529,138
Tuscany	1,073,669	951,153	1,130,762
Naples	1,626,855	1,584,467	1,475,615
Sicily	684,418	870,178	868,440
Adriatic ports of Ancona in the } Romagna.....	403,790	281,587	372,931
Papal ports on the Mediterranean	5,901,112	5,597,496	5,376,886
Austrian territories	26,868	72,589	12,708
Venetia, Illyria, Croatia, and } Dalmatia.....	137,193	139,506	151,536
	864,736	792,119	725,789
<i>The Countries to which Greater Values were Exported, than to Italy in 1865, were—</i>			
France	8,673,309	8,187,361	9,034,883
Holland	6,324,696	6,884,937	8,111,022
Hanse Towns	10,896,092	13,418,826	15,091,373
Turkey, European and Asiatic.....	6,898,992	7,503,988	7,151,559
Egypt	4,406,295	6,051,680	5,985,087
United States	15,344,392	16,708,505	21,235,790
Brazil	3,964,261	6,249,260	5,668,089
Total to foreign countries.....	95,723,072	108,734,635	117,639,540
Total to British possessions	146,602,342	160,449,053	165,862,402

Note.—See Table IX, declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to each foreign country and British possession.